

The Republican extra says the Government has received intelligence that on Sunday last Gen. Sherman's army entered Goldsborough, North Carolina. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction.

The Republican extra further says:

Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the open field without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the Rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

The story in the Richmond Sentinel which we published yesterday that four of Sherman's divisions were repulsed near Fayetteville turns out to be a Rebel lie, as we stated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Evening Telegraph says a messenger arrived with news from Gen. Sherman to Monday, via City Point.

Goldsborough was occupied by our forces on Friday, and the army moved immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

Refugees all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really not for heavy fighting, and that Hoke's troops are the only men that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any, fighting.

Gen. Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat.

The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

The Occupation of Goldsborough—Account by Our Special Correspondent.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

Your correspondent writing from Beaufort under date of 19th, says:

GOLDSBOROUGH OCCUPIED.

Reports are current here that the advance of Gen. Sherman's army reached Goldsborough on Sunday morning, 19th, without firing a gun. The army moved out from Fayetteville on Wednesday evening, marching two miles on.

A SKIRMISH.

They had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. The "Runners" or "Shanghai" brigade were ahead, and charged and drove the Rebels, who had a small battery. After going two miles, they ran upon a heavier force, from which they fell back.

EN AVANT.

The whole army advanced on Tuesday morning, and being retarded by a large encumbrance of baggage, would make a rapid march until forming a junction with Gen. Schofield. No serious or general engagement was anticipated.

WHAT THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS THINK.

In South Carolina it was commonly reported and believed that the Rebel army, beaten at all points and the Confederacy a recognized failure, would be pushed down and across the Mississippi River, where they would attempt to reorganize their shattered forces, and either renew the war for Southern independence or wresting Texas from her place in the Union, join Mexico and form a slaveholding oligarchy under the protection of Louis Napoleon. I give the report as it comes to me through intelligent South Carolina refugees.

Reports of Deserters Bring to Join Lee—Great Demoralization in the Rebel Ranks—Desertions by the Brigade—Sherman's Progress Irresistible.

NEWSPERS, Saturday, March 18, 1865.

Large numbers of refugees come into our lines this afternoon. They say the enemy have evacuated both Goldsborough and Raleigh, and have fallen back to Hillsborough with the view, they think, of joining Lee. They report that the enemy are much demoralized and panic-stricken, and are improving every opportunity presented to desert; that the Rebel soldiers agree with the citizens generally in the belief that there is no chance for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they are fighting against hope; that Rebel officers are giving their opinions openly to the same effect, and in many cases their shadows the field with their men; and that these desertions are in such formidable bodies, and so open and frequent, that the enemy are powerless to oppose this state of things, which threatens to result in a general stampede of their entire army, or, completely discouraged are their officers and men. They also report that Sherman will occupy Goldsborough to-morrow; that his army is in high spirits, well fed, and drive the enemy in confusion at every point. Such are the concurrent reports brought in this afternoon and evening by these refugees, and they are generally credited here.

Sherman's Grand March—Kilpatrick's Part in It—The Battle of Monroe's Plantation, March 10—Killed and Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1865.

STARING.

The cavalry force of Gen. Sherman, under command of Brig. Major Gen. Kilpatrick, constituting the left or flanking wing of the army, left camp on the Little Ogeechee, near Savannah, on the 23rd of January, reaching Sister's Ferry, 45 miles distant, on the 29th. There was a detention of four days, which were occupied in removing torpedoes and building cordways for the passage of the troops. At 2 o'clock of the 31st of February, Kilpatrick's cavalry moved across the river and encamped in North Carolina. On the 4th they moved to Johnston, 23 miles, and encamped. The entire country along the line of march was laid waste; the forests burned all houses, haxons, grain, milk, cotton, and everything of value was destroyed. The

country had already been deserted, except by the blacks, whose dwellings were respected. These simple people said, "Massa told us when do Yankees come on de older side de river, de world was a comin' to an end, but we's mighty glad to see you," and no words could express the joy they manifested. The negroes showed where there was abundance of forage and provisions of all kinds hidden away in the swamps.

A TORPEDO.

The wholesale destruction of property referred to was caused by the bursting of a torpedo which had been planted near a well where the boys went to get water, killing three of the 1st Alabama cavalry. Their deliberate attempt at murder greatly incensed the troops, and there was no attempt to restrain them.

INHUMANITY OF WHEELER.

On the 5th their march was through a district of country the richest seen since they left Huntsville, Ala. On the 6th they marched to Huntsville, Ala., and on the 6th began tearing up the railroad at Blackwell. This place was full of women and children, refugees. Regardless of all this, Gen. Wheeler attacked the cavalry as they were entering the town, holding his fire until our advance had actually got into the women and children. The country still improved, the houses and plantations indicating princely wealth, but all deserted by their owners, who had mostly fled to Augusta, Ga., taking with them their most valuable household furniture, finest stock, and also the *serenissima* negroes. Immense amount of forage and provisions were, however, left in the country; what was not used was destroyed.

The cavalry pursued a parallel line with that of the infantry, marching at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

On the 8th the march brought them to Williston, the 2d brigade, commanded by Col. Spencer, in advance. The advance of the brigade was composed of two squadrons of the 1st Alabama cavalry, skirmishing the whole distance from Blackwell, about ten miles. Just as the brigade was going into camp at Williston, the Rebel cavalry of Wheeler, under Gen. Hagan, attacked our pickets. The two squadrons were again ordered out to reinforce the pickets. In a short time the remainder of the regiment was also ordered out, and they falling to disengage the enemy, who were protected on a hill with a pond on the right and a swamp on the left. Col. Spencer himself moved out with the 5th Kentucky cavalry, and one section of the 10th Michigan battery. Previous to the Colonel's arrival, however, on the ground, Maj. Cramer commanding the Alabama cavalry, ordered Major Trammel with two squadrons to move the extreme right and rear. The enemy noticing this movement, retreated or retired to another hill, protected by a dense wood, and the same pond on their right. Major Cramer advanced to within three hundred yards, where he awaited an attack. Col. Spencer immediately formed, the 1st Alabama on the right, the 5th Kentucky, commanded by Major Cheek, on the left of the pond, and Stearns' artillery in the center, and immediately commenced the advance. The two regiments moved forward probably a hundred yards, when their advance was checked by a destructive fire from the enemy. Col. Spencer moved to the front, gave the yell "forward," and under their retreat was a perfect rout. For seven miles their retreat was a perfect rout, the ground covered with their killed and wounded, and knapsacks, knifed rifles, saddles—in fact, all the paraphernalia of war scattered in their line of retreat.

THE RESULT.

The result of this fight was to the Rebels the loss of 15 dead left on the field, 15 or 16 badly wounded yet in horses. We captured five battle flags of Col. Hagan's brigade—his own among the number. The next day, at Johnston's farm, Col. Hagan issued 5000 rifles to replace those thrown away the day before. Our loss was 8 killed and 19 wounded. The next morning Col. Spencer was ordered to place his brigade in line, when Gen. Kilpatrick and staff complimented officers and men for their gallant conduct of the previous day.

A SHARP ENCOUNTER.

On the 9th Gen. Kilpatrick moved to Williston and camped in a country destitute of water. On the 10th moved to Johnston's place, the whole division going into camp in line of battle, building stockades in front, on the banks and in the rear. Gen. Atkins, commanding the 3d brigade, then moved on to Aiken. This was the scene of a sharp encounter with Gen. Wheeler's force, who, smothering under his Williston defeat, was determined to retrieve his reputation, and partially succeeded. We advanced to the attack. Gen. Atkins moved out on the road to Aiken, leaving for his support in the stockades, Col. Jordan, commanding the 1st brigade on the right, with the dismounted men, under command of Col. Way in the stockades, in advance. After moving some three miles Gen. Atkins was compelled to retire, being attacked in front and on both flanks.

The large force Gen. Wheeler brought into the line, probably twice our entire number, enabled him to attack on all sides at once. Here the genius of Gen. Kilpatrick showed out, he knew when Gen. Atkins could not whip them, his whole force would fall to do so. The cavalry now became a serious one—how to prevent them from whipping us. Gen. Kilpatrick immediately consolidated his command, drawing in his batteries, and all his whole line was covered. This he had achieved when Gen. Wheeler attacked him in front with the dismounted men, and moving his mounted men on the left. While the attack was going on in front of the most splendid charges ever made by Rebel cavalry was executed on the left, the enemy charging to within 20 yards, and in some places close up to the barricades. Col. Jordan, with the 1st brigade, was there, and though good looking, they couldn't come in, falling on the left, they now redoubled their attack in front, moving a column to the right, but night coming on, they retired, leaving as most anxious looking for the infantry. They reached us the next day—the 12th, at 2 p. m. At Gen. Kilpatrick moved. Our loss was about fifty men killed, wounded, and captured, and we were glad to let Mr. Wheeler carry off the advantage of this field. He was undoubtedly in a similar state of mind, as he failed to renew the attack the next morning. His loss exceeded ours, amounting probably to one hundred, among them his Adjutant, and several other officers.

APPROACHING COLUMBIA.

The cavalry were moved on the left of the army, without anything occurring of special interest until the 17th of February. This brought the command to Lexington, twelve miles from Columbia, where we were thrown into line of battle to resist an attack of Gen. Cheatham's infantry, 9,000 strong; but Gen. Cheatham, finding we were in occupation of the town, moved to the left, crossing Broad River above. After holding the town until mid-day, the command moved for the pontoon bridge across Broad River, which they reached on the 19th; they crossed and traveled all night and reached 8 a. m. of the 20th. On that day they moved to Monticello, Fairfield District, where they found the citizens all remaining quietly at their houses, a fine female academy in full operation, and the people manifesting a very friendly disposition. The country was splendid, large plantations, princely residences and other evidences of wealth, civilization and comfort. They were treated in turn with the most marked kindness and were not disturbed. On the 21st the cavalry moved

to Dumpers Creek, where they found a poor country, in striking contrast to that they had just passed through.

FORAGERS MURDERED.

On the line of march, to-day, we found thirteen of our foragers murdered, seven of them lying by the side of the road, all shot in the breast, and a large placard pinned to each, on which was written in pencil: "This is the way we treat Kilpatrick's thieves."

Three of the others were left in the house, murdered, having been shot down after they surrendered. Still three others were found lying by the roadside, their throats cut from ear to ear. On these was also a placard on which was written: "South Carolina's greeting to Yankee vandals."

The next morning five more were found, who had also been treacherously murdered after they had surrendered and given up their arms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Kilpatrick immediately sent a note under a flag of truce to Gen. Wheeler, stating that, "unless by sunset of the 23d, satisfactory explanation why this thing had been done, was not received, he would select from among Wheeler's prisoners in his hands eighteen, the same number of our men who had been murdered, and cause them to be executed. Further, that he would not only not restrain his men, but would encourage them to burn everything in his line of march, that not a living, breathing thing should show where such cowardly counsels had lived."

This brought Gen. Wheeler to his senses. In reply to Gen. Kilpatrick he used as strong language in the denunciation of the perpetrators of the deed, as Gen. Kilpatrick himself had employed—denied all knowledge of the transaction, and promised to turn over to Gen. Kilpatrick the perpetrators as soon as they could be discovered. The prisoners were not hanged, and the cavalry pursued their line of march upon the left flank of the infantry until the 26th, when they went into camp at Lancaster. Here Gen. Kilpatrick and Gen. Wheeler, a la Grant and Pemberton, had a grand pow-wow under a flag of truce at the bridge crossing of Deep Creek. Gen. Kilpatrick was accompanied by a number of officers, as was also Gen. Wheeler. There were mutual introductions, the customary courtesies—everything was lovely and the goose hung high. The result was a mutual agreement to exchange the prisoners then on hand—a kinder treatment of each other's prisoners in future, and an interchange of other civilities. Under which the parties shook hands and separated with expressions of the kindest personal regard for each other.

LOCKINGHAM.

From Lancaster the cavalry force moved on the left flank of the infantry until March 6, when they crossed the Great Pee Dee on a pontoon, at Rocky Mount Post-office, Chesterfield District, S. C., and moved to Rockingham, N. C., where the advance had a fight for the first time with Wade Hampton's cavalry. They had been heard from all the way from Columbia, but had not been seen until now.

ENTERING SOUTH CAROLINA.

As soon as the troops passed the borders of North Carolina, there was an immediate change in the treatment of the citizens. No orders to restrain the men seemed necessary; it was taken for granted by the people that they were now among a different people, and by general consent, all burning and destruction of property was arrested. Nothing was taken but what was needed for subsistence. The people remained generally at home, and manifested little fear of the army. Expressions of loyalty were very common, particularly among the older citizens. Old men with gray beards, would frequently come out and tell how their fathers fought for freedom in the Revolutionary War, and they would do nothing to discover the flag under which they fled and died. On the 26th our foragers were driven in by Hampton. Quite a number of them wounded; several had been killed. Gen. Kilpatrick placed the command in position awaiting an attack, which did not come. They moved to Solomon's Grove, twenty-nine miles from Fayetteville, arriving on the evening of the 27th. Gen. Hardee's rear was in our front, and Gen. Hampton's command, composed of Wheeler's forces, together with Butler's division and Young's brigade, two miles to our left across a creek, and in our rear. It was evident that we had to get out of there. The Third Brigade, Col. Spencer's, was ordered forward nine miles to Mrs. Monroe's plantation, together with the dismounted brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Way. The road was very bad, the rain pouring in torrents, and we went into camp, under circumstances wholly new to a cavalry command. General Kilpatrick, with his own headquarters, accompanied the third brigade. Being total strangers to the country, passing over a level sandy district, crossed by numerous country roads leading in all directions, in a deluging rain, the cavalry lost its way, and in the darkness went into camp between Hampton and Wheeler, whose forces had preceded them, the one lying on the right and the other on the left. They had extinguished their fires, and in anticipation of our coming, remained in their saddles all night, ready, and no doubt in some expectation of taking in the entire Union force without firing a gun or the loss of a man.

GEN. HAMPTON'S ATTACK.

After the men had gone into camp, Gen. Hampton sent for his officers and arranged his plan of attack, which was as follows: Gen. Wheeler was to have the right, and right center; Gen. Young was to have the left center, and Gen. Butler the left. Their lines were formed in a circle, almost enveloping our camp. In this order they moved their main force within six hundred yards of our camp, advancing their skirmishers to within one hundred and fifty, and at some points within fifty yards of our camp. Our men, wholly unconscious of the presence of the enemy or of danger, supposing of course the pickets—if there were any, except for alarm—would raise the camp, but they were not allowed to do so. A line of fire was placed in the center of Wade Hampton's line, and were all "gobbed" in five minutes after they had been assigned positions. The Rebels rose up in the clothes, with bundles of forage tied to their backs, and were of course taken for our own men, who had just been sent out for forage. Every man was captured and disarmed. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, a cavalcade was mounted by our men. Immediately after, Gen. Wheeler moved to the attack on the right, with Gen. Young advancing on the center. The men were aroused from sleep by the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. Gathering their carbines, and rushing out in nothing but their night-clothes, they drove Gen. Wheeler back. The voices of our officers could now be distinctly heard above the din of battle rallying the men for pursuit, opposing, of course, it had been only a small party attempting to surprise us; but before the officers could rally the men Gen. Butler moved on to repair the 1st, the line of battle, with drawn sabers, liberally riding down the camp of the 5th Ohio, and driving the dismounted men like sheep before them. By this time the 1st Alabama Cavalry, the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, together with the 5th Ohio, formed a line strong enough to check Gen. Butler and to drive Gen. Young back; but they were again attacked in the rear by Wheeler, and turning, they checked him. From this time the fight became desperate. It became a hand-to-hand encounter. Six times we were driven from our camp; six times they were compelled to get them up. At this state of affairs Lieut. Stetson crawled from beneath the house where he had had his quarters, and on his hands and knees advanced to one of his guns, which he loaded and

fired himself, more to call his companions than for purpose of execution. Again he loaded and fired—the Alabamians and Kentuckians fight, not knowing but that the guns were in the hands of the enemy. At the third shot, they found out that it is Stetson—then such a yell as was sent up was never heard before. Gen. Kilpatrick, mounted on a mule without a saddle, with only his drawers and shirt on, and barefooted, he advanced calling some 120 to 200 men. He was joined by the dismounted men, the 5th Ohio, the Kentuckians and Alabamians, and drove the enemy from our camp. Now the fight was transferred to headquarters. There was still a free fighting Wheeler in the rear, and a sharp contest going on upon the flank. The Rebels now with drawn sabers returned to the charge, and swept down toward the camp, but were met with such a shower of bullets they are hurled backward, our men following until they reached our battery; both guns were opened upon the Rebels, who then charged to take the battery, and reacted within twenty yards, where they were again stopped by the fire of the guns and small arms. Still charging, they came up to within four feet of the muzzle of the guns, when horses and riders got down together. Now they move a column around the house to take the guns in the rear, but Stetson has noticed the movement, and gives them the contents of the pieces once more. At this they move off—Stetson firing, carbines firing, and a general yell all round.

WHAT WE GOT BY IT.

The fight is ended. Now for the results. The Rebels left dead upon the field seventy-two officers and men, a hundred and some odd wounded; a hundred and twenty-four wounded in Fayetteville. Every horse along the road was full of killed and wounded. Probably eight hundred would not be an over estimate.

Our loss was in commissioned officers, 1 killed; 7 wounded; 10 missing—total, 18.

ENLISTED MEN.

Killed 21 Missing 176

Wounded 51

Of this number the 1st Alabama cavalry lost 5 officers

wounded, 3 missing, 5 enlisted men killed, 21 enlisted men wounded, 45 missing—total, 81.

CASUALTIES.

Major Cramer, who gives us these particulars of the cavalry march and battle, was wounded severely in the hip, taken prisoner, and was left by the roadside to die. He, however, recovered, and sent word of his situation, and was brought into Fayetteville.

Among the Rebel killed was Gen. Hunter, and Col. Allen commanding a brigade. Five Rebel colonels were wounded, among them the notorious Col. Harris, in command of the Texas brigade; also fifteen lieutenants and colonels and majors. The surgeon of the Jeff. Davis Legion said he had every ambulance and wagon full of commissioned officers. Major Cramer, while in the enemy's hands, heard them, during their consultation, admit that they had been badly whipped. In the morning (11th) the other brigades joined Gen. Kilpatrick, and all moved up within four miles of Fayetteville.

E. S.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Supposed Good News From Schofield—Enter from Kingston.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

The steamer Ajax, from Morehead City Monday, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and reports that all that was known of Schofield was that he had advanced from Kingston.

Just as the Ajax steamed out to sea, all the war vessels in the harbor were observed to display flags in the (11th) the other brigades joined Gen. Kilpatrick, and all moved up within four miles of Fayetteville.

E. S.

Evacuation of Kingston—Gen. Hoke Reported Killed—Briggs Holds out False Hopes—Bravery of Our Troops.

NEWSPERS, Saturday, March 18, 1865.

The enemy, after burning their ram, abandoned Kingston in great haste, throwing all of their heavy guns in the Neuse River. They attempted to blow up their magazine, which contained several tons of powder, but failed. It fell into our hands, together with a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. Our forces now occupy Kingston, which was surrendered to them by the Mayor of the city.

A despatch who came in from the enemy the other day says the Rebel Gen. Hoke was killed in the battle of Friday week this side of Kingston.

It is reported that Briggs had 30,000 men with him when he attempted to destroy the column that moved from here. Briggs and Hoke gave their men the most solemn assurance that they would triumphantly take Newbern last Sunday morning, and that each man should realize a fortune from the proceeds of the victory, and that Sherman would then be annihilated, and the Confederacy established beyond a doubt. The loss of Friday's battle, which was an important one, and which decided the fate of Newbern, was the irreparable ruin of the enemy's plans against Sherman. The manner in which our men successfully resisted, from behind their works, the eight repeated assaults of the enemy, who at that time greatly outnumbered us, not only astonished our own officers, but elicited a high tribute to their courage from Gen. Briggs. This battle made it very apparent that Briggs's men could not be induced to make another stand.

Supplies are now being forwarded up the Neuse River to Schofield and Sherman's armies. Their armies will doubtless be united to-morrow or next day.

Further List of Casualties in the Battle near Kingston.

REBELS. F. First Regiment Artillery—Private, Peter C. Clark, killed; John H. Hoke, wounded in head and arm; William R. Cole, shot under arm.

REBELS. 1st Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 2nd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 3rd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 4th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 5th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 6th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 7th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 8th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 9th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 10th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 11th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 12th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 13th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 14th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 15th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 16th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 17th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 18th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 19th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 20th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 21st Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 22nd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 23rd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 24th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 25th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 26th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 27th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 28th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 29th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 30th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 31st Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 32nd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 33rd Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 34th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 35th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 36th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 37th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 38th Cavalry—Lieutenant, John Briggs, killed; Harry Jones, wounded; Michael—Ellen Boyer, James, killed; John Langston and Andrew Harrison.

REBELS. 39th Cavalry—Lieutenant,